

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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## Contents of This Number:

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	35
EDITORIALS:	
The Causes of Depression, II., . . . .	38
Mr. Schurz Tried by His Own Rule, . . .	39
The Irish Republican Voters, . . . . .	40
The Vote of the Solid South, . . . . .	40
Direct Trade with South America, . . .	40
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
English Concessions to Protection, . . .	41
Sir Moses Montefiore, . . . . .	42
Reform in Municipal Government, . . .	42
REVIEWS:	
Sayce's "Ancient Empires of the East," .	43
A Yankee School-Teacher in Virginia, . .	43
Ten Years a Police-Court Judge, . . . .	43
The Story of Viteau, . . . . .	44
Briefer Notices, . . . . .	44
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	44
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .	45
THE DRAMA:	
"La Charbonnière," . . . . .	45
ART NOTES, . . . . .	45
DRIFT, . . . . .	46
PRESS OPINION, . . . . .	46

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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. IX.—NO. 220.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mr. McSWEENEY comes back to America as a living instance of the cruel indifference of Mr. BLAINE to the sufferings of Irish citizens in British dungeons. Mr. McSWEENEY came to this country and stayed long enough to be naturalized. He then went back to Ireland, opened a public house and was elected a guardian of the poor. By these acts he shifted his domicile back to Ireland, for a domicile is that place which a man "has freely chosen as the centre of his business and jural relations." This of itself put him under the control of the British Government and excluded him from consideration as an American visiting Ireland. Besides this his accepting the office of poor law guardian involved a claim to be a British subject, and a renunciation of American citizenship. He was also talked of as a candidate for a seat in Parliament. If he had been chosen he must have taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria, renouncing allegiance to all foreign powers. He did not protest against this use of his name; he could not do so without stultifying himself as a person who already held public office in the British system of government. Before he could be elected to Parliament, he was arrested for offences against the Coercion laws. By the rules of international law, aliens are as much liable to punishment if they break such laws, as are resident subjects. There especially can be no question of their liability if they are domiciled in the country in which such laws are in force. They may enter such a country by inadvertence, not knowing how bad the laws are. If they elect to stay there, this act implies an acquiescence in the laws. All that their own government can ask for them is a speedy and impartial trial. Mr. BLAINE interposed to secure this for Mr. McSWEENEY. The British Government replied: "This is one of our black sheep, not yours. He is a tavern-keeper and a guardian of the poor. He surely cannot claim your protection. But to get rid of all your importunity, we will set him free and let him run, if he will but run out of the country."

If Mr. McSWEENEY had been in good faith an American citizen, he would have taken the offer. But in Ireland, not in America, lay the scope of his ambitions for himself. He had no desire to return to the land of his adoption. He never would have revisited us had not his political friends on our side found use for him. He used his citizenship, not to do any good to his adopted country, but merely to shield him abroad. So he refused to go out by the prison doors Mr. BLAINE had thrown open to him, and

Mr. BLAINE dropped his case. Mr. McSWEENEY had turned his back on America, so America turned her back on Mr. McSWEENEY.

The case is doubly useful. It illustrates to our American citizens the patriotic promptness and effectiveness with which President BLAINE will assert the rights of American citizens abroad. It also shows the timid and fearful among us that the relations of his administration to foreign governments will be governed by the recognized principles of international law. He is not going to play the diplomatic bully for any one's benefit, but he will make the citizenship of the Republic respected everywhere.

We heartily second the proposal that Vermont, Maine, Ohio and West Virginia should change the dates of their State and Congressional elections to November. Not that we put any faith in the current stories as to debauching voters by money sent in from other States. Wherever we have had an opportunity of testing those stories we have found them false, so far as the Republican party is concerned. They were false as regards Indiana in 1880; false as regards Maine and Ohio this year. We are obliged to assume that as many lies are told to the discredit of the Democrats in this matter as to that of our own party.

What is really objectionable in State elections which antedate the Presidential elections is that it is not good for either the State or the country to have the excitement of a national canvass focussed and intensified at one point or a few points. Politics at high pressure for four weeks is not elevating to the social morals. It is not venality, but malevolence, which is fostered by this concentration. Neighbors cease to think of each other as neighbors, and regard nothing but party differences. Social feuds are nourished; families are weakened in the ties of mutual affection; the minds of the young and of the excitable receive a bias, which is unfavorable to the development of character. We can stand all the excitement there is in a Presidential election, if it only were spread over a larger area. It will not do for any Commonwealth to get more than its share. The disturbances in Cleveland, Cincinnati and other cities of Ohio at the election seem to show that that State has had a good deal more than its share. Let it now follow the good example set by Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa and some other Commonwealths, which have got out of the hurly-burly of October elections.

THE Ohio election transfers the scene of active operations to New York and New

Jersey. In both States the Republicans have a good start through their victories in Maine and Ohio, but in neither are they resting on their oars. There is not the concentration of excitement in either that was witnessed in Ohio, but there is a fair allowance of public meetings and other campaign activities. In this era of telegraphs and telephones it is found possible to conduct a political campaign with a promptness never known before. A meeting can be got up in a few hours. Speakers can be secured and their field of activity assigned them, without the writing of a single letter or the dispatch of a single messenger. And an able organizer can keep his finger on the pulse of his district, and see where there is need of more stimulus to awaken energy or enthusiasm. All this, however, costs money, and the legitimate expense of a great campaign, with hundreds of meetings each and every night for nearly a month, is far more serious than it was eight or even four years ago. At the same time the measure of security given our public servants by Civil Service Reform has shut off a large source for the supply of funds. The people are obliged to pay their own way, and they show a creditable disposition to do it. Their interest is increased by the very fact that they have had to make sacrifices for the party. We are not sure that the whole effect is beneficial. It certainly does not contribute to sobriety of judgment. But it can only stop when the two chief parties have come to an understanding as to what are the laws of political warfare.

THE opposition speak of Ohio as a virtual victory for their side and yet show a remarkable amount of soreness in connection with their "victory." Every one who was effective on the Republican side now comes in for his share of denunciation, but especially Mr. DUDLEY. It is said that a Commissioner of Pensions had no right to spend his time in the Ohio canvass. No such fault is found with Mr. THOMAN of the Civil Service Commission, who made speeches for the Democracy. It is said that he threatened voters with the refusal or forfeiture of pensions due to their relatives, if they did not support the Republican ticket. This Mr. DUDLEY flatly denies. But it deserved no attention at his hands, until some voter was produced who had been threatened. At present the accusation is that somebody knows of somebody else who heard of such a thing. Even Mr. SCHURZ retails the slander in this shape. If it be true, nothing can be easier than to prove it. But no proof has been offered. If it be proved, we will be among the first to demand Mr. DUD-



LEY's removal from the office he has misused.

It is a right instinct in the opposition to attack Mr. DUDLEY. It was he who hurt them in Ohio this year, as he did in Indiana in 1880. He has a genius for organization, and he has reduced the canvass of a State to a system. Till he came to Ohio, matters were much at loose ends. When he put the Indiana methods into operation, the whole campaign took a new life.

THE majority in West Virginia is not so favorable to Republican hopes as it was said to be at the beginning of the week. It is, therefore, fair to say that those Republicans who think West Virginia may be won in November and those Democrats who think it possible that Ohio may yet vote for Mr. CLEVELAND have the same fault. They are over-sanguine. In each State the November vote will differ from that of October only in being more emphatic. The recent canvass was fought and won on national, not State issues, in both of these States. In each the defeated party was stronger on State issues.

THE fear is felt in some quarters that Mr. CONKLING's and Mr. FOLGER's friends in New York State will pay off old scores by abstaining from voting on election day. This is one of the grounds on which the opposition build their hopes of a victory in New York. But it is to be observed that not a single paper of the stalwart wing of the party shows any lack of zeal for the national ticket and that not a single prominent man among the stalwarts—unless it be Mr. CONKLING himself—betrays any resentment for the quarrels on the part. The reconciliation seems to be as complete as in Pennsylvania, where some of the stalwarts admit that GENERAL BEAVER's defeat was a good thing for the party. If there had been no secession of Independents from the party, or if the secession had been of different character, the old quarrels might have been kept open. But a Republican party with no Mr. GEO. W. CURTIS, no *Evening Post* and no *Times* in it is so much more to the taste of the stalwarts, that they feel quite at home in spite of past disagreements. The strong expressions of party loyalty from Mr. FOLGER not long before his death, and the activity of stalwarts like Mr. BLISS, Mr. DEPEW and Mr. PLATT, point to victory for the party.

IN Iowa also fusion is breaking down. Those Greenbackers who believe in themselves and their party have been conferring for the purpose of breaking loose from confederacy with the Democrats, and putting a straight ticket in the field. As the fusion ticket has not the slightest chance of success against the Republican, it is the less likely to offer any compensation for the abandonment of principle implied in fusion. To support it is—as the Scotch say—like “going to the De'il for a dish clout.”

IN our political oratory it is not unusual to find reference to the Bible, as a book that everybody is supposed to have read. But we are surprised that no Republican orator, so far as we have observed, has made any

reference to the story of Jotham and Abimelech in the “Book of Judges.” They were sons of Gideon, the former by a legitimate wife, the latter by a concubine. Yet the family of Abimelech's mother were strong enough to give him the opportunity to set aside all his brothers and become judge over the nation. All of them he killed, except Jotham, who escaped to Mount Gerizim, and from its top addressed the multitude who were investing his half brother with the chief magistracy. He tells them that once upon a time, the trees wanted a king over them, and that having asked the olive, the fig and the vine in vain, they turned at last to the bramble and induced it to accept the crown. “And the bramble said unto the trees: ‘If in truth ye anoint me king over you, then come and put your trust in my shadow; and if not, let fire come out of the bramble and devour the cedars of Lebanon.’” More than once the Democratic party has called upon the bramble to come and reign over us. It did not do so in 1880; but it has done it in 1884.

THE New York *Times* charges upon JOHN R. MCLEAN the “treachery” of swelling the Republican vote in Ohio. Editor MCLEAN will doubtless answer that this charge comes with exceedingly bad grace from a CLEVELAND journal, which two or three weeks ago advised Ohio Republicans to vote the Republican State ticket.

THERE is a pretty plain prospect that the Democrats will carry two Republican Senatorial districts in Pennsylvania. These are the Franklin and Huntingdon, now represented by JOHN STEWART, and the Indiana and Jefferson, now represented by Dr. McKNIGHT. The trouble in each has been a deadlock between candidates presented by the different counties, though this was supposed to have been settled in the Indiana-Jefferson district by Senator REYBURN's visit and decision in favor of Dr. McKNIGHT. In the Franklin and Huntingdon district the right thing would be to re-elect JOHN STEWART. The Huntingdon people would no doubt yield to him, though they will not to Colonel McGOWAN.

THE New York *Times* declares that Mr. CLEVELAND represents the “essential American idea.” A pretty phrase, but what does it mean? Can any one point to any one distinct “idea” which Mr. CLEVELAND represents or has become associated with. As far as the expression of vital ideas goes, the most candid and dispassionate of men cannot but acknowledge that his attitude has been that of a dignified dullard.

A MR. PARSONS, of Maryland, makes himself responsible for a cock-and-bull story about General BUTLER's candidacy. He says he went to New York to see Mr. BUTLER, and after waiting some time, he was sent for by the National Republican Committee. He was told that General BUTLER could not comply with his wishes in the matter of speeches in Maryland, The Republican Committee were paying him the costs of his canvass, and had him on duty in other fields. The opposition newspapers profess to believe

this story, and to believe also that it will bring back many voters to the Democratic party. Indeed, they do profess to expect the return of more than they before admitted to have gone after General BUTLER. But the workingmen have wit enough to know that if the National Republican Committee were knaves enough to make such a compact, they would not be fools enough to deposit the secret in the leaky ear of Mr. PARSONS. And if they have watched the course of Mr. BUTLER's canvass, they will have seen that much of it has been in localities like Ohio and Michigan, where nearly every vote secured to him is taken from the Republicans, and where the Republicans can ill afford to lose votes. Indeed, in Michigan, General BUTLER and his party, in its fusion with the Democrats, is the chief danger the Republicans have to encounter. If the General had been under Republican orders, nothing would have been easier for him than to make that State safe for them by putting his veto on fusion.

IN Ohio the Democrats have made advances to a fusion with the Greenback party, in the hope of reversing the “victory” for October. Those advances have been met with an emphatic refusal. The Greenbackers of Ohio believe in their own party, and do not intend to compromise its principles. In Iowa the more honest of the Greenbackers are breaking loose from the entanglements of fusion. They have called a conference to put a straight electoral ticket in the field.

THE Ohio election has helped to dispel much of the Republican apprehension with reference to the size of the vote for Mr. ST. JOHN. The Prohibitionists are a strong third party in Ohio, and the Republicans may expect trouble from them in off-years. But in a presidential year they have no disposition to cast “half a vote for Mr. CLEVELAND,” as Mr. ST. JOHN describes a vote for himself. It is not improbable that in strongly Republican States like Pennsylvania, they will vote more freely for their own national ticket, by way of protest. But in close states they are following the lead of their most trusted representatives in standing by the Republicans. The circular issued by the liquor interest in Ohio, urging the defeat of Judge JOHNSON on the Republican ticket, helped to keep the Prohibitionists to the Republican side.

THE ministers are taking a hand in politics this year. The Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which includes Buffalo, has adopted resolutions declaring Mr. CLEVELAND unfit for the Presidency. Of the Boston Conference of Congregationalist ministers, the successors of the COTTONS and the MATHERS, of Puritan times, 195 avow their support of Mr. BLAINE and five are against him. At a meeting of the Rochester Presbytery, all the ministers present, twenty-one in number, were for Mr. BLAINE. Mr. MOODY, the evangelist, is for Mr. BLAINE, and deprecates the wasting of temperance votes on Mr. ST. JOHN. Mr. BEECHER, as a Free Trader and a member of the Cobden Club, is to speak for Mr. CLEVELAND



in the Brooklyn Rink next week, but Dr. STORRS, the most polished pulpit orator in America, and Mr. BEECHER's rival in Brooklyn, supports Mr. BLAINE and avows his sympathy with Protection.

THE practice of holding noon-day meetings of the business men is not quite novel, but it has taken on novel proportions this year. In New York Mr. CLEVELAND's friends held such a meeting on Wall street some time back, and the Republicans accepted the challenge. Their gathering of the various trades marched to the scene of the meeting as parts of an organized procession, closing their stores until the meeting was over. The numbers far exceeded those that appeared at the Democratic meeting, and the enthusiasm for the Republican candidate was of the sort men feel for a man who has been unjustly assailed. It is time that the organs of the opposition speak of the employers who attended as sanctioning the use of a place of trust for private advantage, and thus teaching bad principles to their clerks and cashiers. But in truth the men who took part in this demonstration read the FISHER-MULLIGAN with the eyes of business men, and not with prejudice. They therefore saw there was no disclosure of any breach of trust or other dishonesty on Mr. BLAINE's part, and they resented the practice—denounced by THOMAS JEFFERSON—of publishing private business correspondence for political purposes.

It was noticeable that the favorite topic at most of the meetings this year, was the tariff. New York is often spoken of as a Free Trade city. It probably contains more Free Traders than any other city on this continent. The close relations between many of its business houses and our manufacturers, as well as the rapid rise of the smaller manufactures within the city have begun to give it a new complexion. And then its Free Traders in many cases are noisy foreigners, who are merely here as agents for some European firm, and who do not seek citizenship, because they expect to go home with their earnings. They count for nothing except by the din they make, and their contributions to Free Trade clubs.

It was noted that Protectionist banners were borne in the procession, and that Protectionist sentiments were applauded in the speeches.

THE Unitarian body might feel compromised by the efforts of such men as Dr. Freeman Clarke, Robert Collyer and Professor Everett to apologize for Mr. Cleveland were it not that Dr. Eliot, Dr. Bartol, Mr. Hale and others of equal eminence have opposed these wayward brethren. Dr. Bartol last Sunday told his people he had read the Mulligan letters through and in an attentive and studious way. It might be that he was subject to moral imbecility and lacking in sense to make distinction between the true and the false, and right and wrong, but he could find in those letters no proof of falsehood or fraud. The very imprudence of expression here and there, and the warm exposure of himself to misconstruction by the writer, he thought to be evidence that no fraud or deception

was intended. A skillful attorney like Mr. Schurz can dovetail expressions used in these in a manner to make an apparent case against Mr. Blaine, but he thought the letters as a whole capable of a more charitable construction and a more just one. As for Mr. Cleveland, "my gorge rises at the idea of voting for the dissolute man. . . . The nation stands in peculiar jeopardy in respect to uncleanness, and the doctrine of free love is too prevalent. Whenever it appears in any concrete form it must be resisted in the interest of the republic."

Dr. Freeman Clarke admits one of the charges against Mr. Cleveland, but claims that he has made "ample reparation" for it. This can mean only that he has made or is going to make Mrs. Maria Halpin his wife. If not that, it is unmeaning. If that, is she in Democratic estimate a woman they wish to see mistress of the White House? They have said much to her discredit, but then that proves nothing.

Rev. W. C. WILKINSON is a Baptist, who has been coming to the front in his denomination for years past. He is recognized as a large-minded man, who loves truth more than sect, and who can write excellent prose. He has ambitions as a poet also, but they have resulted in no achievement worthy of mention. His ode on DANIEL WEBSTER fell flat. The reason is now disclosed. Mr. WILKINSON, excellent man as he is, is defective in imagination. This he shows by his treatment of the MULLIGAN letters. He is an Independent,—for some reason best known to himself. As such he should have approached these letters with such an image of Mr. BLAINE's atrocities impressed on his mind as would have enabled him to see wickedness lurking under their most innocent phrases. But he did not. He took them up in that prosaic mood which is called impartiality. He read them without once being horrified at their disclosures, as a person of properly exercised imagination ought to have been. And he says in *The Independent* that he found in them nothing that leads him to regard Mr. BLAINE as a dishonest man, or suggests that he used his official position for any wrong purpose. Clearly Mr. WILKINSON in some directions is a flat failure. He has not the faculty of imagining faults when the testimony does not show them. He must stick to dull prose.

There is a usage at Harvard College that the students shall march in the procession of that party which has the majority of adherents among them. The CLEVELAND men were very jubilant over this tradition a few weeks ago, as they thought they could out-vote the BLAINE men. They felt sure of carrying a large body of Republicans captive at Mr. CLEVELAND's chariot wheels. Some preliminary votes confirmed this impression, and they were most emphatic as to the binding force of college tradition, while the BLAINE people were blue in proportion. But on the final and decisive vote the Republicans secured a handsome majority, so that the boot is now on the other leg. The young friends of Mr. CLEVELAND have to parade for Mr. BLAINE, and they feel the hardship of it very bitterly.

They are going in a body to attend a Democratic meeting, and they are going to sign an address to Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. HENDRICKS, by way of indicating that their heart is not in the BLAINE procession.

This would be a good time to put an end to this foolish tradition. Why not agree that for the future the students of the University, as such, will take no part in partisan politics? It is time to stop a usage which wars upon good fellowship and interrupts college work by the intrusion of alien elements.

THE Constitution of the United States contains a clause, whose scope has not yet been defined. It forbids any State to pass a "law impairing the obligation of contracts." In spite of this, there are such laws on the statute book of every State in the Union.

One class of these laws is bankrupt laws. Every bankrupt law discharges the creditor from obligations created by contract. The Constitution authorizes the United States to pass such a law. It forbids the States to pass it. Yet there is no United States law of bankruptcy, and the several States have differing laws, some of which are extremely loose and objectionable. That of New York is the worst.

Again, marriage in the eye of the law is a civil contract. However much more than this it may be, it is certainly this. It is a contract between two people to live together as husband and wife till death parts them. In most of the States it is a contract also for the common ownership of what they have at the time of the contract, and all they are to acquire after it. Every law which authorizes a divorce authorizes the dissolution of this contract. The national government has not received by the Constitution the right to pass any such law. The States are forbidden to pass it, by the clause we have quoted. Yet every State except South Carolina assumes the authority to annul marriages.

The Committee in charge of the erection of the BARTHOLOMEW pedestal in New York harbor need \$125,000, and are appealing to the country at large for it. We see no evidence that this is an appeal to which the people of other parts of the country should be expected to respond. The great statue is a gift to the city of New York. It was not given to the American nation and then assigned by a national act to New York harbor as the fittest place for it. It is true that in the formal acceptance of the gift, our Minister to France officiated by authority from the President and the Secretary of State. But it is to be noted that all three of these high officials are New Yorkers, and that this assumption of authority so to act had no sanction from Congress. It was skillfully managed thus to put a national dress on the transaction after it had become evident that the people of the metropolis were slow in contributing. In this way a fulcrum was secured for such appeals as now are made to the country at large. But they will be useless. The sum needed is not too great for New York to raise. She has a score of rich citizens, who could give the whole amount without feeling it. She will

monopolize the credit and benefit of the acquisition when it has reached its destination. It is her business to pay the piper. If she will insist on passing round the hat, she will find little but buttons in it when it comes back.

CONGRESS under the Constitution has the power to deal with bankruptcy, and does not use it. No power to grant divorces exists under the Constitution. The necessity for an amendment to give it to Congress is very generally felt.

At the annual meeting of the Overseers of Harvard University, on Wednesday of last week, formal action was taken on a matter which had previously been arranged for—the delivery of courses of lectures on Free Trade and Protection, during the present college year, by prominent advocates of the two policies. The Board therefore elected Mr. E. L. GODKIN (the editor of *The Nation*), "lecturer on Free Trade" for the years 1884-85, and Prof. R. E. THOMPSON "lecturer on Protective Tariff" during the same period. We understand that each lecturer will proceed entirely independently and their deliverances will, of course, be in no way a debate with each other. Harvard, at least, shows a readiness to hear both sides; probably she will incline, in time, to what Americans generally regard as the better side.

THE nationalists, having now complete control of the corporation of Dublin, have voted to efface from the nomenclature of the streets the names of royal and illustrious Englishmen, and to substitute thereof eminent Irishmen. In this they are following the example of the French, who change the names of many streets in Paris with every change in the national government. The proceeding has its embarrassments, as it does not facilitate the work of the local historian or antiquary. But it is natural as the expression of popular hatred of an alien rule. The Tories have suggested that it would be well to rechristen the statues of King William, King George and other royal personages, which adorn the city. *United Ireland* retorts that it would be sorry to see the names of Sarsfield or Grattan affixed to such ugly monstrosities, but it hopes that the corporation will pull them down and have them recast into the image of better men than they now represent. If this be beyond its legal power then a covering of tarpaulin might be spread over horse and man without in the least detracting from their beauty and the comfort of the public. We observe some Philadelphia newspapers deprecate this changing of street names, as an obliteration of history. Are they aware that history has been obliterated from the map of Philadelphia by stupidity and caprice? Dickinson street has become Dickerson street; Shippen street, called after an early citizen, has been renamed after Commodore Bainbridge; Christina street, called after the Swedish Queen, whose people founded the first European settlement within the present limits of the city, has become Christian street, just as Christina creek figures in our geographies as Christiana creek. And so on.

SOME English and American critics of Irish affairs have been accustomed to point to Ulster, the least Celtic, the least Catholic and the most loyal of the four provinces, as a proof that Ireland, if it were loyal and Protestant, would flourish under English rule. And English Free Traders, in arguing against the tendency to Protection among the people of the other three provinces, beg the people of Ulster not to risk their wealth and property on such a policy. The truth is that the prosperity of Ulster is very moderate and limited. A very considerable part of even her Protestant population live on the verge of penury. What wealth there is is gathered mainly around the centres of the linen manufacture in Down and Antrim. Donegal in a large part is as poverty-stricken as Mayo. The official returns of the British Government show that it is Catholic Leinster, and not Protestant Ulster, which is the wealthiest province in the kingdom. Leinster is not only richer in the aggregate, but even in proportion to her population, according to the income tax and other returns.

If Ulster had prospered under English rule, there would not be in America more of the Scotch-Irish race than at home.

THE FACT that all the delegates to the International Conference, except those of France and Brazil, voted to accept the meridian of Greenwich as the common first meridian, is the more remarkable as France and Spain are the only countries of those represented which share that meridian with England. It strikes the French coast near the mouth of the Seine, and runs southward through Western France to the Pyrenees. In Spain it almost marks the boundary between Arragon and Catalonia, and finds the Mediterranean coast within two hundred miles after crossing the Pyrenees. By the erection of a great observatory in Southern France the meridian might be thoroughly Gallicized, and the special associations with Greenwich—which is not London—might be effaced. But in truth to the Frenchman, especially to the Frenchman of science, all France is concentrated at Paris, and there the new first meridian does not run. For use in navigation, the meridian of Greenwich is probably the best. It throws into west longitude nearly all the waters west of the Straits of Dover and the Cape of Good Hope, and thus simplifies statements as to the longitude in the seas most used by commerce.

#### THE CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.—II.

In our former article we showed in what sense there is an over-production of commodities, in excess of the world's demand, but not in excess of the world's needs. And we gave our reasons for believing that the remonetization of silver would help to convert a much larger part of the world's need into demand. We now propose to look a little closer into the nature of the over-production there is in the United States.

The object of a protective tariff is to make the country industrially independent and self-sufficient as regards the great staples of use, in so far as the resources and climate of the country permit of this. And it suggests a constant scanning of the lists of imported

articles to ascertain where there is a needless dependence upon the foreigner for what could be made at home equally well. If those lists show that the country is depending on foreign producers for what could be furnished by the home manufacturer, then it is just to infer either that the protective system is imperfect, or that the manufacturers are making an imperfect use of it.

That the United States, in spite of the protective tariff, still imports a great quantity of goods that might be made at home, is patent to every one who looks at the tables published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The four chief articles in this class are cotton goods, iron and steel, woolen and linen. Our facilities for producing all of these are at least equal to those of Western Europe in every respect but the cost of labor, and that a proper tariff would fully equalize. In most of these articles it does equalize the difference. In a few it does not. In tin-plate, in cotton-ties and other forms of hoop iron, we compel our manufacturers to compete with European rivals on unfair terms. In the matter of linens and linen yarns we never have taken the steps needed to put this great industry on the footing enjoyed by our really protected industries. As a consequence in these lines we are inviting a competition which compels large importations. It belongs to the Congress now in process of election to give expression in law to the evident purpose of the American people to make itself independent of foreign supplies in such staples as these.

But a very large part of the importations which are not required by our natural deficiencies of resource or of climate, are such as cannot be ascribed to defects in the tariff. Our duties on textiles are, or were, until the tariff was changed, quite sufficient for the development of such a manufacture as would come fully up to the national demand. Yet we go on importing, not in the lines of production our manufacturers have put their energies, but in others they have comparatively or entirely neglected. For instance, in the coarser and cheaper grades of cottons we make all the country can use, and more. There are in stock at this moment 1,500,000 pieces of cotton prints, which is just three times as much as we ought to have on hand. As a consequence we see a large number of mills shutting until the market has been relieved of this surplus. The same is true in a less degree of sheetings, of the cheaper woolen goods, and of some other kinds of textile manufacture. At the same time there are finer grades in which we are not producing even a fraction of what the country consumes, but are depending on foreign mills. This is the secret of over-production at home co-existing with large importations from abroad. The cheapness and excellence of our goods have put an end to importations in all the lines to which we have given our energies, but we have confined those energies unduly.

There are three reasons for this defect. The first is the natural conservatism of capital. It likes "a safe thing," and it loves to put its money into some kind of production whose whole possibilities are well ascer-



tained. It thinks that sheetings and cheap prints are the surest thing in America,—the most democratic of cottons. And so into cottons of this class goes an amount of capital as large as can find returns in even the best of times, and far too large for these hard times, when the new growth of cotton manufactures in the South crowds these very staples. In the next place the finer lines of production require a skill in both masters and men which Americans are not supplied with generally. We have neglected that industrial education that must lie at the basis of every manufacture but the coarsest. We have not the skilful designers and the trained workmen to apply design, who are required for the finest lines of production; and until we get them we must be left behind in the race of manufacturing progress. Our public school system was devised for the wants of a community chiefly agricultural, and it reflects none of the recent great changes in our industrial condition, or does so only in limited localities and in an imperfect way. In this very city our manufacturers allow sums of money and amounts of time to be wasted in teaching geography and commercial arithmetic, which would have sufficed to train every young person in Philadelphia to draw at sight and with skill. The diffusion of such a knowledge as this might have made our population capable of the most rapid advances in all the arts of design. Its neglect has left us a people with a general acquaintance with the branches required for a clerkship, but altogether ignorant as a rule of the art which lies at the foundation of the higher manufactures. In other localities a beginning has been made in this work, the best being that inaugurated by Mr. Tiffany and other gentlemen in New York. But the creation of separate schools will do little for us as a manufacturing people, unless we impress this need on those who give direction to our public school system.

A third difficulty is the existence of the fashions, and the fact that American women are content to follow France and England in the matter of dress. The American woman who married an English lord, but ordered her trousseau from her native country and American manufacture, may have shown bad taste in the choice of a husband. But she showed a patriotic self-respect in giving that order, which is rare among our countrywomen. The shopkeepers know this: with the exception of a few articles, in which the American producer has won the first rank by main force, they do not describe their goods as American. They are English, or they are French, even though they have been manufactured within a mile of where they are sold. As a consequence the reputation of foreign ware is kept up often by the very excellence of the American article. A store in Ballarat, Australia, has the sign: "No British goods sold here." If a Philadelphia dry goods house were to hang out that sign, it would be bankrupt in three months.

Colbert declared that the possession of the power to set the fashions was a prerogative of immense value to France. It now is a valuable possession to both France and England that American women submit to the

dictation of London and Paris as to what they shall wear. It keeps the manufacturer dependent on England and France for his designs and patterns. It secures his foreign rivals the cream of the American market, by enabling them to flood our cities with goods of the new designs before his can be ready.

The remedy for this must be found in the co-operation of American patriotism with American originality. The new schools of design come forward at a most propitious moment. A new wave of Americanism is breaking over the whole country. The attacks on our national policy and the industries it has fostered, begun by the Free Traders and fostered by the Dudes, has caused a violent reaction. The national self-respect has been aroused, and even our women begin to respond to the pulse of general feeling. It is not too much to hope that the result will be a complete overthrow of the dictatorship of London and Paris, and the establishment of modes of dress and standards of taste more suited to our climate and our social conditions.

#### MR. SCHURZ TRIED BY HIS OWN RULE.

It is a commonplace of ethics that the harshest in judgment of their fellow-creatures are those who have most reason to fear such judgment for themselves. The loftiest in integrity and purity are more apt to outrun others in sympathy than in severity. It does not surprise us, therefore, to be told that some of those who insist that the Presidential canvass shall be based on personal attacks on Mr. BLAINE's transactions in railroad bonds themselves need to be covered by the mantle of charity to an extent that he does not.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has appeared in a letter which calls attention to the recent career of the New York *Evening Post*. It is well known that *The Post* is in the hands of a set of stock-jobbers, who for some time employed it to push the fortunes of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It passed into their hands before Mr. CARL SCHURZ accepted a place on its staff. As all the world knows, the present break in the stock market, which has so much to do with the general stagnation of business, began with a successful attack on the securities of that road. If its record had been good, and its transactions all above board, the bears would probably have failed. But they managed to prove that a large amount of indebtedness incurred by the corporation had been kept secret, probably with a view to selling the bonds of the road at a price they would not command if all the facts had been known. As a consequence, the hour of the road's triumph, when its line had been completed in the face of vast difficulties in both engineering and finance, was followed closely by the utter collapse of its credit. The loss was not monetary only. Whatever personal credit had attached to Mr. HORACE WHITE and Mr. VILLARD as men of integrity went down with the crash. Mr. VILLARD made the best reparation he could by the surrender of his own and his wife's property. Mr. WHITE's reparation

took the shape of an attempt to puff the road back into the confidence of the public. His newspaper has been used in every way to prop its sinking credit. At the same time it has been the bitterest and most unsparing critic of Mr. BLAINE's transactions in Little Rock bonds. We do not believe that Mr. BLAINE's transactions in those bonds involved any crookedness, such as the *Post* and its coadjutors have charged. But even at their estimate of them and of him, he will much more than bear comparison with Mr. HORACE WHITE.

In this case also the good name of a statesman is involved. Mr. CARL SCHURZ entered the employment of the Northern Pacific syndicate, which had bought *The Evening Post*. He became an editor of that paper, presumably with the full knowledge that it was to be conducted in the interests of that railroad, and that the seeming impartiality of its comments on the stock market would be a sham. This was an especially questionable step in view of his previous career. He had just left the Secretaryship of the Interior in Hayes' administration. While in that office he had before him important questions in which the Northern Pacific syndicate was interested. He had had to decide whether its claims to great tracts of land should receive the official recognition of the Interior Department. There was a loud public protest against that recognition. It was not demanded by the evident sense of the law. Yet in every case Mr. SCHURZ decided in favor of the railroad. The enemies of Mr. SCHURZ and the enemies of the railroad both charged this to corruption. His friends in Wisconsin and elsewhere say they had up-hill work in defending him. Yet, in the face of all this, when he leaves the Secretaryship, he enters at once the service of this great corporation, or of the syndicate who control it. Did Mr. SCHURZ show in this a wise regard for that saying, so much quoted by the Independents in these days, that "CÆSAR's wife should be above suspicion?"

We do not say that Mr. SCHURZ did anything wrong. We incline to the belief that his rulings in favor of the railroad were just and proper. We have no evidence that he alleged them as a reason for his getting a good salary, although we find it impossible to believe that they were not in the minds of both parties in the negotiations which led to his appointment. Even if the correspondence of that negotiation were published and it should appear that his rulings were referred to we still should ask some further proof that Mr. CARL SCHURZ is not an honest man. Nor do we know that he became aware of the crookedness of Messrs. WHITE and VILLARD in the management of the road sooner than did the public. And we do not forget that when *The Post* continued to puff the Northern Pacific after that disclosure he resigned his chair as editor.

There is nothing in the record, if judged in a charitable and just frame of mind, that proves anything against Mr. SCHURZ. But if it be judged as Mr. SCHURZ has judged Mr. BLAINE, it furnishes more than a parallel for every charge he has brought against the Republican candidate for the Presidency. In such a case, using such a method of



judgment, it presents Mr. SCHURZ as a man who prostituted a high office for the benefit of a railroad corporation, who bought his way to a fat salary by sacrificing public interests which he was set to guard, and who made himself part and parcel of a conspiracy to rob the American public by concealments of the indebtedness of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Verily, curses, like chickens, come home to roost.

#### THE IRISH-REPUBLICAN VOTE.

"Let the Irish go" was a sentiment freely expressed at the Democratic National Convention. It was hinted in the speeches, especially in that of General BRAGG, of Wisconsin. It was spoken out with distinctness in the lobbies of the hotels and other places where the free fight over the candidates went on. It was natural enough. The loud boasting of the Republican bolters was taken for gospel truth by the hungry Democracy. It was believed that a large section of the Republican party would follow Mr. CURTIS to the support of Mr. CLEVELAND. It was also believed that only the "tidal-wave" Governor of New York could draw this kind of support. So statesmen like Mr. BAYARD and Mr. THURMAN were laid on the shelf and the candidate the bolters loved was taken. "We like him," said General BRAGG, "for the friends he has made"—glancing at the ex-Republicans—"and we like him for the enemies he has made"—glancing at Mr. JOHN KELLY and the Irish voters of New York city.

It was not really believed that the Irish would go. It was believed they were bound to the Democratic party by indissoluble ties. They might storm at the nomination for nine days, but on the tenth they would be at a Democratic ratification meeting, cheering for Mr. CLEVELAND. It was safe to insult them, for politically they had no self-respect. They would stand anything. As regards a large part of them this has proved true. Even Mr. KELLY has "eaten crow," though with a wry face he takes no pains to hide from the public. But a very large body of Irish-Americans have made up their minds that the time has come for a change in their politics. Mr. PURCELL, of Rochester, gave the signal for a bolt by refusing to edit a newspaper which supported Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. SULLIVAN resigned the Presidency of the Irish National League to take the platform for Mr. BLAINE, although he formerly was a Democrat. Other leaders and the majority of the Irish-American newspapers took the same step. It was helped by the howl of disgust and fear with which the London newspapers greeted Mr. BLAINE's nomination. The Irishman knows the great rule of strategy: "Find what the enemy wants you to do and don't do it." If John Bull wants Mr. CLEVELAND, the Irish voter does not.

So the Irish have come into the Republican party, and apparently they have come to stay. They seem to feel very much at home in it, and not the less so because Mr. CURTIS, Mr. NAST and others of the "friends he has made," have gone to join General BRAGG in the support of Mr. CLEVELAND. The exit of the ex-Republicans appears to

have stripped the party of just the element which made it offensive to the Irish voter. And the Irish-American feels the more at home, because he is in a party which is outspoken in its opposition to the English policy of Free Trade. He knows that the ex-Republicans for the most part left the party for the sake of Free Trade. He sees that Mr. CLEVELAND means Free Trade and that the party he stands for is a Free Trade party. He has no love for the policy which has ruined his native country and no intention of helping to force it on the country of his adoption.

Just now the Democratic party is extremely anxious to have the Irish come back. It has found that the Republican bolt, for whose sake it cast off the Irish voter, is a regiment of high privates, and a very small regiment at that. It has felt the weight of the Irish fist, with a ballot in it, in Maine and Ohio, and does not like it. It will leave no stone unturned to effect a reconciliation. We have no fear of its success. The temper of the Irish voters who have left the party is too determined to be affected by any wheedling, or any exhibition of mock martyrs like Mr. DANIEL MCSWEENEY. They have stood an immense amount of pressure already in making their exit from the Democracy. They can stand a good deal more in the assertion of their manhood.

#### THE VOTE OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

The Democratic majority in West Virginia is not too great to allow some expectation of getting the Electoral vote of that State for Mr. BLAINE. But so far, the line of Southern States is unbroken. That section is solid. It became so after 1876 and it remains so. Mr. TILDEN counted on it, and looked only for the two or three Northern States that would make up a majority. The campaign of General HANCOCK was built upon the same foundation: so many votes sure in the solid South; only so many more needed in the North. And the campaign of Governor CLEVELAND is following the old line. It is believed by his managers that he has a certainty of every Electoral vote south of the old line of slavery, and that their efforts may therefore be directed to the single end of capturing a small number of States north of that line.

This is the old menace. It threatens afresh the general welfare of the country. For the South is not honestly and rightfully solid. That fact is well known. By violence or by fraud, or by both, the majority votes that would be cast against Democratic solidity in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana are suppressed and negated. In the preference of the people Mr. BLAINE has a majority in these and other States; it is by means that are unlawful and revolutionary that majorities will be made to appear for Mr. CLEVELAND.

In saying this we regard duly the most recent facts in the Southern situation. In South Carolina the Republicans and Independents have combined to support Electors for Mr. BLAINE. Yet for doing this the Democratic newspapers of the State, such

as the *Columbia Register*, and the *Charleston News and Courier*, threaten the revival of the methods of midnight rioting and shotgun violence that were used with so much effect in times past. These threats are in some cases veiled; in others they are open and undisguised. It is announced that the organization of voters opposed to Mr. CLEVELAND will not be permitted. If attempted it will be put down. If it shall submit quietly, very well; if not, it will be forced to submit.

The iniquity of this procedure is the more apparent, now, because in South Carolina it is only proposed by the Republicans to organize with regard to national issues. It has been said that the local affairs cannot be entrusted to men whom they would name for office, and that the State's welfare must be sustained, even if the means of doing so are harsh. "That may be false or true," the Republicans reply; "but we are only proposing to vote our preference on President. We are American citizens, organizing to take part, not in South Carolina's business, but in the business of the nation."

Against such political action repression is doubly infamous, because it lacks even the poor excuse and apology which the old Ku Kluxing had. The evils of State management in the South, after the war, under the officials elected by the black vote, were assigned as the reason why violence was resorted to. But this is no reason for preventing people from voting their choice on President. Whether "carpet-bag rule" was bearable or not is not a question at issue. The intention is to reach the Presidency, to keep the South solid by fraud and force, as heretofore, and elect the Chief Magistrate of the nation through such means. And nothing can defeat this but the firmness of the voters in the Northern States.

#### DIRECT TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

The United States has a large trade with South America of a peculiar kind. We do not send products directly to the ports of South America and receive for them products in direct return, but we ship over to Europe, which ships its own to South America, and the latter ships its own to us. Many English ships are engaged in this sort of round-trip business, sailing from England to Rio, for example, with a cargo of manufactured goods, sailing from Rio to New York with coffee, hides, etc., and returning from New York to London or Liverpool with our grain, provisions and cotton.

But this trade does not satisfy us. All the profit of the transactions of the exchange is gathered by the English ship-owner and London banker. Further than this, the trade is worked so as to carry none of our manufactured goods to South America. We are shut out from its markets. We buy largely of its products and settle for them in gold, with bills drawn on London, for the proceeds of our grain and cotton and provisions.

Now, what is the means of bettering this condition of things? The Free Trade journals say repeal the tariff, and then we can manufacture so cheaply that the products of

our shops and factories can be sold as low in South America as can the output of the English shops and factories. This would be a cure worse than the complaint. It would destroy ten times as much as it would create. If our getting direct trade with the South American ports depends upon our making the rates of American labor as low as is paid in Europe then we don't want the direct trade.

But in fact it does not so depend. The real trouble is not as the Free Trade journals would have us believe. Notwithstanding the higher rate of American wages, we make many articles adapted to the South American markets at prices low enough to sell there in competition with those coming from Europe. Indeed, we do already send certain manufactured work,—cars for steam railways and passenger railways being an important item. But we have not the steamship lines which would do our direct trade. They are still to be established. The English have theirs, because they began to establish them many years ago, and sustained them for a long time by liberal grants of government aid, in the shape of direct subsidies, or high prices for carrying the mails. Our policy has been not to encourage, but to neglect, our ocean carriers. We make up goods in such quantities that in certain time we have plenty to spare, but we have no way of getting the export surplus delivered to the markets where it could be sold.

And this is what the Commission will find, of course. It will discover that we need to establish a system of delivery. This is a business house that has no wagon to carry goods to its customers. We want lines of steamships running from two or three ports of the United States to two or three ports of South America. They must have some sort of help from the government until they can establish themselves. The owners of the European steamships that now monopolize the South American trade will crush them out, of course, if crushing out be possible. Our foreign competitors will see in our attempts to establish a direct South American trade one of the most serious and most important steps that for years have been taken in the world's commercial affairs, and they will resist desperately. If we were a weak nation, they would make war upon us, but fortunately we are not weak, and they will be able to attack us only with the weapons of trade and finance. And these they will employ to the utmost.

When we shall have an American President who has the sagacity to perceive and the energy to execute the measures necessary for establishing a direct commerce with South America, and when we shall get a Congress controlled by leaders who believe in promoting the manufacturing interests of their own country, there will be an opportunity to accomplish the very desirable result about which the Commission is now inquiring. And we now hopefully look forward to that time.

THE "CROWN PRINCESS."  
A SPECIALTY IN CUT GLASS,  
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

#### ENGLISH CONCESSIONS TO PROTECTION.

No work represents more fully prevalent English sentiment than the edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* now passing through the press. It is decidedly a free trade authority. In its articles bearing directly on the economical aspect of business, such as "Commerce," "Finance" and "Free Trade," its statements are of the most pronounced type of the Cobden school. Where questions of political economy arise incidentally, as in the articles on "Cotton," "Iron," "France," "Canada," and particularly on those relating to the United States, the blindness of protectionists is deplored, and the ruinous consequences of their fallacies predicted. These last are not shown in figures, but are only prophesied.

At a time when so much English sympathy is expended for Cleveland and the Democrats in our pending presidential election, it is only fair to summon a few of the eminent statisticians and scholars of Great Britain to argue for Mr. Blaine and Protection. Their evidence is of all the more value since it is that of reluctant witnesses who would be glad to be on the other side. Curiously enough, the energy of denunciation, and in some instances of vituperation, expended by the encyclopedists of Great Britain against protectionists is almost uniformly directed upon the United States, although the United Kingdom has as fair game in France and Spain, and fairer in her own protected colonies. With her almost unrestricted trade among the hundreds of millions of Asia and Africa, England yet casts her covetous eyes on America.

In a passage of his Political Economy often quoted, Mr. John Stuart Mill, in opposition to the strong current of sentiment which prevailed among his political associates, "conceives it expedient that protection should be given to certain industries in new countries, provided that the country had good natural resources for the successful prosecution of such industries, and that the protection accorded be temporary." At the time Mr. Mill penned these words he had in no respect separated himself from the Liberal party, and he had long been striving to bring the methods of political science into correspondence with those of other inductive branches of research. He was not the man to make sentimental admissions in the face of facts. Professor Rogers, who quotes the passage in the *Encyclopædia* while not denying the justice of Mr. Mill's observation, does argue the impracticability of determining when a new country has the proper natural resources for protective measures, and the period for which these should be applied. But surely no nation which practices protective principles ever dreamed of applying them to resources of which it was destitute. That is the policy of a tariff for revenue, and pre-eminently is observed by Great Britain, which raises an income from imposts on tea, coffee, tobacco, wines, and other products not native to her soil, nor contributory to her manufactures. As for the time during which protection should last, when it has done its work and placed an industry in independence of foreign competition, it no longer matters whether it is continued or not. The especial service it renders when it has by home competition reduced the cost of manufacture to that independence is that it renders hopeless any foreign combination to bankrupt domestic industries, by throwing adulterated goods on our markets, or by underselling them at a loss to the alien producer, both of which tricks England has employed more than once on our shores. Indeed, Dr. Letheby, the official chemist of London, in his article on adulteration, after speaking of the old penalties in England for the sophis-

tication of commodities, avers that "all this has given way to the force of free trade, and now adulteration has become an art in which the knowledge of science and the ingenuity of trade are freely exercised." He tells us that 40,000,000 pounds of shoddy are annually worked into British woollen cloths; that the cotton fabrics of Lancashire and Yorkshire are adulterated with size and China clay, calicoes with lime used in bleaching, and silk with dyestuffs prepared for the purpose. This is a natural recourse for a nation which is bent on underselling all competitors in the markets of the world, and which brings all questions of economical science to the single test of cheapness. The outcome of such industries passing under his eyes led Canon Kingsley to characterize it as "cheap and nasty."

Thorold Rogers in his "Free Trade" article says: "There is no reason to believe that in the protected manufactures of Germany, France and the United States, the profit of manufacturers is greater than is derived from important industries." If that be true, it ought to dispose of the ill-considered cry that a protective tariff creates monopolies for the benefit of a few master manufacturers. The same gentleman goes on to say that, under import duties, "prices rise and profits rise of course, at the expense of the consumer; wages, however, do not rise." Inasmuch as the Professor has just previously said in the same article that there is no reason to believe that profits rise, we may let his self-contradiction stand as neutral and comment on the question of wages. Mr. Isaac Watts tells us concerning the cotton industry of the United States: "If America be thought to possess any superiority over England in the greater facility and cheapness with which raw material can be provided,—and even this may be doubtful,—such advantage is more than counterbalanced in other respects, and especially as regards labor." Again he officially states, writing in 1877, of our American cotton mills: "Wages have gradually been declining and are probably now 20 per cent. lower than in 1869, but they are still about 40 per cent. higher than in 1860." That is, they were in 1877, 40 per cent. higher than in the year before our civil war forced upon us our present high protective scheme. He informs us further that Great Britain has to encounter our competition in china and cotton fabrics, and Professor Rogers refers to the same competition as existing in Japan and Central Africa. Of course we are told that this competition cannot be formidable on account of our protective fallacies, although without them the competition probably would not exist at all. But according to free trade doctrines, wages ought not to be higher here than in Great Britain, and we ought to be incapable of underselling Lancashire. Perhaps there is no feature of protection more odious to a Cobdenite than its refusal to comply with his predictions and syllogisms.

A curious instance of the last observation is furnished by Mr. Somers, who discourses of commercial laws. "The United States," he says, "promote transit and export of corn internally and externally with all the intelligence and resources of a civilized (*sic*) people. But on the other hand the protective and prohibitory tariff of the United States on necessary supplies to agriculturists must be held to be equivalent to an embargo on the export of American corn, as well as cotton, tobacco, and other raw products of the soil." These Encyclopedists are at no great pains to keep the grace of congruity, when treating of the British trade mania, but they seldom so grossly contradict themselves, although they do each other, as Mr. Somers does himself, for on the next page he shows that the United States has risen from the ninth place in sup-



plying the British market with wheat, and the second place as to flour, to the first in a single generation, until we now send her 44 per cent. of all her wheat, 36 per cent. of her flour, and two-thirds of her maize imports. As for cotton, thanks to our embargo on the raw products of the soil, we were able to retain nearly 30 per cent. of the crop deliveries of 1875-6 for our own mills, but sold in Europe the insignificant amount of 3,252,994 bales, or the trifling proportion of 70 per cent. of the crop for that year.

Professor Rogers considers that the immigration into the United States of 200,000 persons annually has been worth to them \$30,000,000 a year, a contribution "quite sufficient to balance the mischievous effects of economical fallacies," he remarks, "though it is possible that these fallacies may be so disastrous as to neutralize the value of this branch of American imports, or even to check the importation altogether." These words were written in 1879, since which time, under our stupid fallacies, the importation, so far from having been checked, has doubled. On the other hand, one may figure from the statements of the article on England, that under the first thirty-five years of her free trade policy, she sent out of the United Kingdom 7,351,972 persons, as against 1,073,976 in the preceding twenty-five years, at a loss to her, on Professor Rogers' premises just quoted of over \$5,500,000,000.

One might write a small volume following up the admissions and contradictions of this *Encyclopædia* which make for protection, but this article must stop with three more brief references to it. In the seven years which followed the abrogation of our reciprocity treaty with Canada, the provinces on our northern frontier consolidated into a dominion, built the Inter-colonial railways improved their rivers and canals, and increased their foreign trade to \$75,000,000 more than it had ever been in any year under the treaty, turning the balance of trade in their favor. So enamored was Canada with the result, to use free trade parlance, of being shut out of our markets, that she subsequently shut herself up and retired behind a protective tariff to do more business than ever. Professor Wilson, of Toronto, who furnishes most of these facts, notes that the termination of that free trade treaty cost the port of Boston alone not less than \$27,000,000 a year. But I find from the *Encyclopædia* that the foreign trade of Boston advanced from 1874 to 1880 from \$78,641,547 to \$137,828,428, a gain of 77 per cent.

Upon what basis has Free Trade brought the imperial grandeur of England to rest? Professor Tyndall, not long since, "insisted that coal was absolute monarch, present and future;" he knew of no motor substitute for it, and he declared that "the destiny of this nation is not in the hands of its statesmen, but of its coal owners." Her coal measures England is exhausting at the rate of 133,000,000 tons a year, and some of her mines have already reached the level at which some of her engineers think it is no longer profitable to work. No protectionist country would embark its whole future thus upon a single industry. When her coal practically fails, owing to the cost of bringing it to the surface, England must cease to aspire to be the workshop of the world.

The British revenue has been adjusted to the Cobden commercial system, and for what it is we have Professor Rogers' word. "The security of the English revenue depends on the extent to which the habits of consuming alcoholic liquors and tobacco are permanent." So the economy of cheapness rests at last on the vices of a nation. If such be the outcome of the gospel of free competition, let America keep rid of it.

D. O. KELLOGG.

#### SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

Not only the Hebrews do well to celebrate the completion of the one hundredth year of Sir Moses Montefiore's life, although to them especially has that life been devoted; but every man or woman who appreciates the value of a noble career will feel interested in the jubilee of this venerable philanthropist. Such lives as his raise the standard of humanity, and make us all grateful that we too are endowed with human attributes which are capable of such lofty achievements. Sir Moses, although thoroughly English in sympathy, was born at Leghorn, on October 24, 1784, coming of a family of bankers who had long been successful in London, where he was brought up. His father had many children, but he was able at his death, to leave them all well off. Sir Moses, at the age of 28, married Judith Cohen, sister-in-law of Nathan Rothschild, and with her for fifty years he enjoyed a happy wedlock. The first distinguished public honor conferred upon him was his election to be Sheriff of London, in 1837, the very year when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. By her he was knighted, being the first Jew who ever received this distinction. Even before this he had begun those efforts in behalf of his co-religionists by which he had earned the gratitude of the Hebrew race, and the admiration and respect of every civilized person. As early as 1827, he and his wife visited the Holy Land to aid the oppressed Jews, and to extort from Mehemet Ali, a promise to deal less harshly with them, not only in Palestine but also in Egypt. Since that time, he has made six other pilgrimages to Jerusalem, the last having been undertaken when he was 82 years old. He has even been ready to go to any part of the world where his influence might avail to mitigate the sufferings of his people. At one time we find him toiling through the snow-drifts of Moscow, in order to make a personal appeal to Czar Nicholas in behalf of the 3,000,000 cruelly-treated Russian Jews; at another we hear of him in Constantinople, engaged in a similar mission to the Sultan; still later, we meet him crossing on camel-back the scorching desert of Morocco, in order to gain an interview with the Moroccan monarch. When Jewish cries were sent up from Roumania, Sir Moses Montefiore hurried thither, not even deterred by his risk of assassination which hung over him at Bucharest. When the boy Mortara had been surreptitiously baptized, the indefatigable philanthropist journeyed to Rome to protest in person to Pius IX. and Cardinal Antonelli. That the condition of the Jewish population of the Ionian Isles has been bettered in the past twenty years is also largely due to him. It must be remembered that besides these conspicuous acts of benevolence, he has incessantly patronized the Jewish charitable organizations of London. He has founded hospitals and schools; he has supported colleges and missions. Where famine and pestilence has swept off large numbers of his race his money has flowed out to help the survivors. And it should also be borne in mind that, although unremittent in his work for the Hebrew people, he has never been deaf to the appeals of other sufferers. Probably could the truth be known it would be found that no public subscription list has been started for a charitable object in London for 75 years, on which the name of Sir Moses Montefiore has not appeared. Thus it is that honored in all parts of the world, revered as a true patriarch of the type of Abraham by his race, and beloved by thousands of friends, he completes his hundredth year. Truly, his career is a blessed example that upright living is rewarded by long life and health, and that noble generosity is rewarded by prosperity.

WILLIAM R. THAYER.

#### REFORM IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association has published at Boston three essays on the subject of reform in municipal government. The association had offered two prizes of \$250 each, open to all writers, who were at liberty to treat the whole subject or any branch thereof. A committee, consisting of Francis A. Walker, N. H. Shaler and Richard H. Dana, was appointed to examine the papers of the contestants.

They have made a report awarding the prizes to Thomas Huntington Pease, of Chicago, and John Prentiss, of Keene, N. H., and, while not giving an award to it, publish the essay of Prof. Henry Taylor Terry, of the University of Tokio, Japan. All of these papers present widely differing views on the subject of municipal government.

Mr. Pease, who treats the matter with much force and clearness, entertains pretty much the same idea that John C. Bullitt, of this city, formulated when he presented to the Legislature at Harrisburg at its last session his outline of what was known as the Bullitt bill. He believes with Mr. Bullitt that the powers of municipal government should be highly concentrated in the person of a single chief executive, having complete authority to remove or to appoint all heads of departments and all other municipal employees who are intrusted with duties of a responsible nature. He has full faith in the efficacy of a strong, capable, disinterested, non-partisan Mayor, who will not be hampered in the selection of his subordinates. It is thus that a simple and direct issue can be made up before the voters of a city when they are dissatisfied with their local government. The author is of opinion that the machinery of civil service regulations should be applied to those who perform only routine duties, but not to those who are responsible through the Mayor to the people at the polls.

The essay of Mr. Keene is based on directly opposite grounds. Mr. Keene has no faith in the "one-man power." He believes in tests and examinations.

Accepting the conclusion that the chief executive magistrates of cities must in person be expected to fail, in a greater or less degree, if not in the qualities of strength, capability and disinterestedness, at least in those of independence and freedom from partisanship, he proposes to organize a system of examinations so to regulate admission into and promotion within the municipal service that the main body of all appointments shall be irrespective of the personal choices of the Mayor or of the heads of departments. The author of this essay deems it the part of political wisdom to sacrifice a portion of the advantages which might result from unlimited freedom of conduct, in the case of the ideal executive, in order to protect the "average" Mayor from solicitations that must waste his time, distract his attention, and, in a measure, pervert his action, while operating as a demoralizing and corrupting influence upon his constituency.

The essay of Prof. Terry dealt with general rather than local government, and portions of it were identical with a paper already published by him. He believes that in all reforms the American principle of trusting the people should be kept in view. "Probably all will agree," he says, "that appointments to city offices should be made by the Mayor. The questions are whether these appointments should be after a competitive examination, the Mayor being limited to a choice between a few of the highest competitors, and whether appointments ought to be confirmed by one branch of the City Council. Both of these checks on the appointing power, however, need not be used at once. The system of competitive examinations obviously cannot be applied to all



city offices; for instance that of Treasurer or City Attorney. It is adapted only for filling subordinate positions, especially in the lowest grade of a large and regularly organized civil service. For such appointments it is probably the best method. It is not worth while to trouble the City Council about the confirmation of them. But it is easy to set too high a value upon it. Those persons who are seeking to bring about civil service reform in the National Government and in large States like New York are quite right in directing their efforts at first mainly toward competitive examinations. This is the easiest first step, and the bit of reform easiest to hold as a base of operations in the midst of an unreformed system. But the really important matter is the tenure of office, and the recent national civil service reform acts are chiefly valuable inasmuch as they tend indirectly to give permanency of tenure by taking away what has hitherto been the chief inducement to turn out good officers, the power to appoint political or personal friends in their places."

Mr. Pease, in his essay, discusses the question of limiting the suffrage, but he does not go to extremes in his recommendations. He thinks that every municipal constituency in the land would be benefited by thoroughly purging it of criminals and paupers. The law is almost universal which disqualifies men from voting who have been convicted of infamous crime. The same rule should apply to those who have been convicted of misdemeanors which unquestionably evince hostility to the public welfare, such as the keeping of disorderly houses, gambling houses or unlicensed dram shops. They should also be disfranchised who have been repeatedly convicted of any crime whatever, and are thus identified with the criminal class. And while it is neither wise nor just to cast any unnecessary reproach on mere poverty, yet those who have become dependent on public bounty for their living must almost inevitably have lost their personal independence, and must, as a class, in this country at least, be radically lacking in that native manliness which is essential to the character of a citizen. A thorough purging of the constituency on these principles will greatly diminish the obstacles with which public-spirited citizens have to contend in their efforts to secure an honest government. But beyond this it is at least very doubtful if restriction can advantageously be carried. We cannot better define the fit elector than as one blameless in the sight of the law, who maintains himself and his household without being burdensome to his fellow-citizens; one who, by the test of the market, rough but practical, has value to give for everything that he receives. The more completely we can include this class in a constituency the juster and wiser that constituency will be on the whole. You cannot so stratify such a constituency that men stupid and selfish, base and cowardly will not be found in every layer of it, and they are not more likely to be found in any one layer than in any other.

#### REVIEWS.

THE ANCIENT EMPIRES OF THE EAST. By A. H. Sayce, Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology, Oxford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1884.

"It is time, therefore," says Mr. Sayce in his preface, "that stock should once more be taken of our present knowledge, and the ever increasing mass of facts,—many of them hidden away in obscure periodicals—be reduced to order and consistency." And this is all that the present volume of about three hundred pages claims to do. The preface (following Wiedemann and the German critics generally), is a sharp arraignment

ment of Herodotus, who is declared to be not only untrustworthy, but even dishonest. These conclusions were no doubt reached by careful study, which culminated in an edition of Herodotus, by Mr. Sayce, in the early part of this year. The work on this text was, no doubt, perfectly honest, but is not always trustworthy.

Egypt is taken first in order as the most ancient empire of the East. And in spite of the labor that has been given to the study, scholars are not yet prepared to pass an opinion as to the race or language of this ancient land. *Misraim*, the Semitic name of Egypt, is conjectured to be the dual of *Mat-sor* (from the verb *nacar*, to protect), a name given to a line of fortresses which guarded Lower Egypt. Ingenious is the explanation of the divergence between the monuments and the dynastic lists of Manetho, who, at the command of Ptolemy Philadelphus, (B. C. 284-246), translated the historical work contained in the sacred libraries into Greek. In this list there are many omissions, and what more natural to suppose than that kings who were usurpers, or what is worse still, heretics, were simply left out by those priests of old? The most ancient book in the world is the so-called Papyrus Prisse, a book of proverbs, written in the fourth dynasty, while, if we may believe the interpretation, the obelisk, set up about 3000 B. C., which marks the site of Heliopolis, was used as a lightning conductor. Mr. Sayce speaks of "garments of many colors like the one which Joseph wore," though even the uninitiated know by this time that *Kethoneth passim* does not mean a coat of many colors. Aykosos is said to be the Egyptian *hik-shasu*, "Chief of the Beduins," and therefore an appropriate name for a Semitic dynasty, but it is more than likely that this is only a popular etymology and that Professor Haupt, (in an article previously noticed in THE AMERICAN), discovered the truth when he declared that Hyksos was but a form of Kosean. However much we may deprecate the unfamiliarizing of familiar names, (Cyrus has actually become Kyros), the subject is practically no longer open for discussion, but against Mr. Sayce's Nebuchadnezzar we wish to enter a decided protest. No one doubts that *nabu-kudurri-ucur*, (Nebo protect my boundary), is the correct Assyrian form, but who will venture to say that the Jews who came from Babylon had not heard a dialectical pronunciation which rendered the *r* as *n*, (not an uncommon phonetic change), and that, therefore, Nebuchadnezzar is not only historically correct but even serves as a confirmation of an interesting series of linguistic facts? Anthropologists will be glad to learn that the animal gods are but a survival of totemism; (and *en passant* such a careful writer as Mr. Sayce should make this word *otem* not *totem*), and that Egypt shows strong traces of a matriarchal system.

The chapter on Babylonia and Assyria is mainly composed of ideas peculiar to Mr. Sayce drawn from Hittite inscriptions, and from General di Cesnola's discoveries in Cyprus. Interesting is the statement that the Assyrian Cosmogony corresponding to that of the Bible is no older than the time of Assurbanipal (Sardanapalus.)

Phoenicia's important role in the ancient world seems to have been that of forwarding inter-communication. Its alphabet was copied from the Egyptian but was curtailed to such an extent as to be useful in the ordinary transactions of life. Its mercantile spirit left no room for oriental exclusiveness, and its enterprise first gave to the barbarians of Europe some idea of the acts of Asia. It is under Lydia, however, that the Hittites are treated of at length. They were a Proto-Armenian race, who used in writing a limited number of the signs of the Assyrian

Syllabary. These inscriptions Mr. Sayce has made a special study of, and the results of his labors will soon be forthcoming.

In a work which is supposed to be a resume of new discoveries, a few crude notions or oversights must be expected. Mr. Sayce has, however, given us in his interesting style a book which serves to inform readers at large what is being done in the field of oriental research. Not the least important part of this volume is the series of dynastic tables. C. A.

A YANKEE SCHOOL TEACHER IN VIRGINIA—A TALE OF THE OLD DOMINION IN THE TRANSITION STATE. By Lydia Wood Baldwin. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

This book has about it an appearance of genuineness which demands for it the degree of respect to be accorded to a record of facts. It is rather a series of studies of character and of dialect than a coherent fiction, its subtitle notwithstanding. The period embraced in the "Tale" extends from the close of the Civil War to the time of the last Presidential election; its scenes are a succession of fragmentary talks chiefly among negroes, in which their dialect, modes of thought and nebulous ideas of historical and national matters are very carefully depicted. The reader may find it difficult to always keep the run of the various "Uncles," "Aunties" and "Mammies," so slightly are they differentiated in character, but they are all unmistakable "Virginny niggers," and make a general impression of amiability and native shrewdness, which is very pleasing, in spite of much amusing ignorance. *Yellow Joe*, the one educated and really intellectual freedman who is introduced, is by no means so agreeable a character as his more dusky and simple-minded brethren, but is evidently less carefully studied from the life.

Among the best specialized characters are Mrs. Malviny Barstow, from "York State," and her consumptive husband. Their grotesques of speech and oddity of demeanor rather excel those of the indigenous products of the soil.

There is so much that is good and genuine in these pictures of Virginian humble life, that it is a pity they are not allowed to stand on their own merits as records of fact rather than shaped into quasi fiction.

The love story of the book is dragged in by the head and ears, and the characters of Percy and Lucy Darnell utterly refuse to unite with the other and more genuine figures.

TEN YEARS' A POLICE COURT JUDGE. By Judge Wiglittle. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

"Judge Wiglittle" is certainly a real person who will be easily recognized under his pseudonym by those who have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, as his oddly humorous style with its quaint inversions and Biblical references is something quite peculiar in its way, and not easily to be paralleled. The first three chapters are particularly marked by these humorous characteristics, and will interest the reader personally in the weak-eyed Judge. Whatever the advantages or disadvantages may be of those who administer justice in a police court, it is at least evident that it offers an excellent field for the study of human nature. The extracts from the docket of "Judge Wiglittle's" court give a very good idea of the diversity of cases, criminal and civil, upon which the police justice is called to decide. Some of these cases have such elements of interest that the reader regrets not to be able to follow them further than as they flit across the screen of the Judge's camera. Their histories are like the Scotchman's readings in the dictionary, "braw stories but unco' short." The diversity of their aspect alluded to is, however,

really founded on a monotony of cause, if we can accept the conclusion of the author of this book that three parts in four of the crimes and misdemeanors which have been brought before him—and he is inclined to include the other fourth as well—may be summed up as due to one cause, "R-U-M."

**THE STORY OF VITEAU.** By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This story, though less fantastic than the delightfully imaginative creations by which Mr. Stockton first won the hearts of the child world, has the same advantages of the author's peculiar literary style and the serious simplicity of narration which has been often used to add to the most grotesque situations a heightened drollery. Drollery is not, however, the prevailing element in "The Story of Viteau," but is only incidentally used, and, as it were against the will of the narrator. Its general interest is that of a historic romance of the early times of the reign of Louis IX. of France, when the control of the turbulent nobles rested in the hands of the Regent-Queen Blanche. The "Viteau" of the title is the castle of the widowed Countess of that name, from which she and her sons are temporarily obliged to flee, which is occupied by bandits, rescued from them by bold Barons, and finally restored to the fair Countess, with the addition of a brave husband, strong enough to keep her castle and protect her children; thus proving a man in those days at least "a handy thing to have in a house." The ups and downs of Viteau, castle and its occupants, make very lively and amusing reading. Its interest for its youthful readers will be much enhanced by its copious illustrations.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

Cassell & Co., publish a neat little "Non-Technical Manual" for the use of amateur photographers, by T. C. Hepworth. It is a practical compendium, plain and precise in its instructions and suitable for any except the most advanced artists.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross, the author of several volumes of a religious character, has gathered into a volume, (New York: Thomas Whittaker), a number of studies and meditations, the product of a season of illness and confinement, under the title "Alone With God." He dedicates them to Bishop Huntington, of the P. E. Diocese of Central New York, in a somewhat verbose and gushing epistle.

Whether writing in partnership or separately, these two writers, ("In Partnership: Studies in Story Telling. By Brander Matthews and H. C. Bunner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), conduct themselves sufficiently in the style of "two souls with but a single thought" to make their combined work coalesce very agreeably. In the united work of the authors, especially in the "Seven Conversations," it is difficult to trace any differences of their style; such differences are, however, quite apparent in the dry yet fantastic humor of "The Rival Ghosts," by Brander Matthews, and the dainty grace and lightness of Mr. Bunner's "Love in Old Cloathes." "The Red Silk Handkerchief," by the latter author, is one of the chief favorites of the collection, though sympathetic readers protest against the needless cruelty of the denouement.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Mr. William R. Jenkins, New York, has just issued Adolphe Belot's very clever comedy, "Le Testament de Cesar Girodot," which will conclude the first series of the *Theatre Contemporain*, now comprising 12 numbers. It is one of the brightest satirical plays of the modern French theatre, and

its dissection of human character is singularly sharp and brilliant, as well as amusing. Mr. Jenkins has in press for immediate publication Edmond About's novel of "Le Roi des Montagnes," and will shortly publish the first of a series of Spanish plays, "La Independencia," by Manuel Breton de los Herreros, which will be annotated with English notes by Professor Knapp of Yale College. He is also publishing a series of short French plays for boys and girls. They are written by Henri Michaud, a well-known teacher of French, and are intended for school reading or performance.

Mr. Andrew Lang, who has recently become the English editor of *Harper's Magazine*, makes his first appearance in it as a prose contributor in a paper on Sydney Smith, in the November number. As a Scotchman he resents pleasantly the Canon's assertion that it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head, and that Scotland is only the knuckle-bone of England; and he goes on to show that Sydney Smith was not simply "our most remarkable buffoon," but a man of great and courageous eloquence, and a strong influence in political progress.

"Fisheries of the World" by F. Whympers, author of "The Sea," will be published at an early day, by Cassell & Company. The book will be profusely illustrated.—C. L. Mateau, the successful author of "Around and About Old England," has written a new book for children, "Rambles Round London Town," which Cassell and Company will also publish.

General Lew Wallace, American Minister to Turkey, and author of "Ben Hur," is writing a new book on "The Conquest of Constantinople by the Moslems." This title may suggest the fact that Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, was married on the 11th inst., in Constantinople, to Miss Berdan, the daughter of General Berdan. The marriage was honored by the presence of the diplomatic representatives generally.

According to a paper published in the last volume of the *Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects*, the Brazilian government is possessed of the swiftest ironclad ever constructed. The vessel is named *Riachuelo*, is a ship of 6100 tons, and on trial made seventeen knots an hour.

There is an extended review of Berthold Auerbach's Life and Letters in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The October number of the *London Quarterly Review* contains a notice of Vol. II., of Dr. Christian G. Ginsburg's compilation of the *Massorah*. The writer thinks the Septuagint to be of greater authority than the traditional punctuation which he would alter accordingly.

Colonization is the uppermost topic in the German magazines.

Mr. W. M. Griswold, of the Copyright Office, Washington, has sent a circular to all persons accused of authorship propounding to them a series of questions inquiring their name, address, date and place of birth, pseudonym used, anonymous works published, the subjects on which they prefer to write, if a college graduate, place and date of graduation, etc. A volume containing a carefully digested series of answers to these questions cannot fail to be of importance.

Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells will issue in November through Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. a small volume of eight or nine essays, which she entitles "About People." The book will include two papers which appeared in the *Atlantic* some time ago, viz.: "The Transitional Woman" and "Cast in American Society."

Miss M. E. Braddon, the novelist, who is known in private life as Mrs. Maxwell, was 46 years old this month.

Rose Terry Cooke, who has a great faculty at home keeping, and generally spends her summers in her garden at Winsted, Ct., has been taking a two week's outing in New Hampshire, but has returned to her home.

One of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's earlier works, "Clinical Electro-Therapeutics," has recently been translated into Japanese by Dr. Sato Yehaku, of Tokio, under title of "Deukei Yoho."

An anonymous novel, called "At the Red Glove," will be begun in the January number of *Harper's Magazine*. The story is located in Berne, Switzerland, and is to be illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. In the July number a novel by W. D. Howells, entitled "September and May," will be begun.

Mr. Edmund W. Gosse, the London poet, has taken his passage on the *Germanic* which will sail November 29th. He is to lecture in Boston in December and in Baltimore in Germany.

The Christmas number of *Harper's Monthly*, which will begin the seventieth volume of the magazine, will contain, besides the papers already announced, "Farmer Worral's Case," by Saxe Holme, and poems by Andrew Lang and Edwin Arnold.

Messrs. Trubner & Co. will shortly publish "The Guide of the Perplexed" of Maimonides, translated and annotated by Dr. Friedlander.

The English edition of Professor McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" will be published by Messrs. F. Warne & Co.

Shakespeare clubs which are forming for the winter may be benefited by some recent advice given by Mr. Horace Howard Furness. He says that any text that has been issued within fifty years will do, but the Cambridge edition of Clark & Wright is the best. Reed's Stevens' edition of 1803 or 1813, or Boswell's Malone's edition of 1821 are useful for real hard work.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. announce that they will hereafter issue regularly in this country their "illustrated unsectarian magazine for Sunday and general reading," known as *The Quiver*. It has a great popularity and very large circulation in England.

"Lost Angels" is the title of Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson's new novel, to begin in *Harper's Magazine* for January.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have just published Mr. Parkman's new work, "Montcalm and Wolfe." It will be Part VII. of the series of historical narratives, "France and England in North America." The period covered by the narrative is 1748 to 1763. In addition to fine maps, specially engraved for the work, it will contain a portrait of Montcalm from a photograph of the original picture in the possession of the Marquis de Montcalm, and a portrait of Wolfe from a photograph of the original picture in possession of Admiral Ward.

James R. Osgood & Co. have ready the "History of the Andover Theological Seminary," by Rev. Leonard Woods; Henry James' "Tales of Three Cities;" "Select Poems of Tennyson," fifty of the most prominent poems, with notes and introduction by W. J. Rolfe; "Homes and All About Them," by E. C. Gardner, three volumes in one, a reissue of these popular treatises on home building and furnishing; and a cheap edition of the *American Actor Series*, in three volumes, which will be sold only in sets.

John Ruskin is writing the lives of St. Gregory and St. Benedict.

Thomas Hughes is said to be at work on a biography of Peter Cooper.



Robert Browning has decided to name his "sheaf of poems" "Ferishtah's Fancies."

G. W. Cable is finishing his *brochure* on "Creole Songs," which will embrace the musical scores and instrumental accompaniments.

Mr. Eugene L. Didier is preparing an account of his recent travels in Europe and the East, including a visit to Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, etc.

Matthew Arnold has prepared an abridgment of his "God and the Bible," uniform with the popular edition of "Literature and Dogma," which appeared about a year ago.

The scheme of reprinting the Boston *Dial* has been abandoned, only half the needed number of subscriptions having been obtained.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Mysteries of Marseilles; or, The Loves of Blanche and Philippe. By Emile Zola. Pp. 202. \$0.50. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

Allan Dare and Robert Le Diable. A Romance. By Admiral Porter. Part II. \$0.25. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

The Three Prophets: Chinese Gordon, Mohammed-Ahmed (El Maahdi), Arabi Pashi. By Col. C. Chaille Long. Pp. 255. \$0.50. D. Appleton & Co. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

An appeal to Caesar. By Albion W. Tourgee. Pp. 422. \$1. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

Doris. A novel. By the author of "Phyllis." "Molly Bawn," etc. Pp. 305. \$1.00. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Our Own Set. A novel. By Ossip Schubin. From the German of Clara Bell. Pp. 280. \$1. W. S. Gottsberger, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

Dunbar's Complete Hand-Book of Etiquette. By M. C. Dunbar. Pp. 185. \$—, Excelsior Publishing House, New York. (Central News Co., Philadelphia.)

The Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1884. Twelfth Year. Pp. 3030. The Publishers' Weekly [F. Leybold], New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

#### THE DRAMA.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—"LA CHARBONNIERE."

So long as the American public continues to prefer that peculiar French realism which singles out the most unlovely phases of middle-class life as an especial subject for dramatic treatment, there will be but little hope for American playwrights who aspire to the production of a clean and elevating national drama. The dearth of American plays is often spoken of, but is not at all remarkable when the conditions surrounding theatrical management in this country are considered. French ideals are so utterly foreign to the Anglo-Saxon mind that we cannot produce dramatic work based upon those elements in human character which forms the staple of the French stage of today.

Were it a mere question of volition supply and demand would have long ago settled the matter, and we should have a stock of native plays with French motives. But it is not a question of volition. We cannot write plays whose atmosphere has the taint of Gallic extraction; hence (and herein is the anomaly) American plays find little acceptance, because the American consumer demands what the American producer cannot furnish. Managers, like all other business men, are governed wholly by the will of the public to whom they cater; they know no other argument than that of the box-office; it is not reasonable to expect them to study any considerations beyond the purely commercial one; and the result is a preponderance of foreign material—some of it artistic, much of it impure—to the exclusion of work that is in all respects worthy and of native growth. "The popularity of 'La Charbonniere,'" which was given for the first time in this country at the Chestnut Street Theatre on

Monday evening, is a pointed illustration of the foregoing remarks. It comes to us with the prestige of a remarkable Parisian success, and without being open to the censure of a wanton violation of the moralities, is yet steeped in a sentiment unhealthy in its tendency and morbid in its influence. Credit is due to Mr. Mackaye for having so far discerned the unpleasant surroundings of the *dramatis personæ* as to induce him to alter to some extent the status of the characters. Hence his adaptation introduces us to a higher scale of social life than is to be found in the original work of Mm. Cremieux and de Courcelle. Still he could not, without an entire reconstruction of the piece, render it other than distasteful to the critical sense of that small minority of theatre goers who seek upon the stage, not a sermon, but such a treud of action as in its total effect shall "make for righteousness."

In "La Charbonniere" we have the story of Catherine Fargeau, a woman of true and noble instincts, who unfortunately marries her daughter Madeleine to a man wholly unworthy of her. From the misdoings of this man, Michel Errard, spring most of the complications which form the woof of the play. While the wedding festivities are in progress the inconstant Michel becomes suddenly enamored of a girl called Pompon, and the latter, in accordance with the true Latin theory of dramatic necessity, speedily becomes his mistress. From this point onward we have a succession of the usual complications, all more or less germane to a violation of the Seventh Commandment.

Michel's sister, Pelagie, has mysterious relations with a Jew, for whom she attempts to extract certain sums of money from Michel. Michel applies to Madeleine for the money. Madeleine refuses and Pelagie, in revenge, writes to her informing her of Michel's *liaison* with Pompon. Thereupon, after the requisite agonies, Madeleine attempts to poison her rival, and Catherine, with true motherly love, accuses herself of the crime and so shields Madeleine from the consequences of her act.

In the end all is happily explained, Madeleine is exculpated, and is reunited to Michel, which latter consummation, one would think, could scarcely be devoutly wished by a thoroughly self-respecting young lady, such as Madeleine is represented to be. However, tastes differ; and if such a personage as Michel Errard is fitted to be taken as a "hero," we suppose there is a fitness in restoring him to a happy and virtuous life ere the fall of the curtain. What is to be deprecated is the facility—the triviality—with which many of the profoundest emotions of the human soul are handled and bandied about as mere toys of a passing incident.

We can never take love out of the drama; it is too potent a factor in life to permit any interpretation of life to exist without its agency. We can never, perhaps, get entirely rid of the unlawful developments of love as one of the motives in dramatic action; but if the stage is ever to become an instrument of good, we must see to it that we deal with this master passion on the principles of a true ethical system as well as within the canons of a true art.

The experiences of real life bring us many instances of unhappy loves and consequent miseries, but that is no reason why Mm. de Courcelle and Cremieux should present us with a hero whose passion finds a new object before he has finished his wedding dinner.

From first to last "La Charbonniere" is flavored with the same essence which is to be detected in all works of the modern French school—an essence, it would seem, still relished beyond its deserts on American soil.

F. H. W.

#### ART NOTES.

The fifty-fifth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts will open to the public on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Press day and private view will be on Wednesday, the 29th inst. The collection has been made by the Hanging Committee from paintings and other works offered by nearly 300 living artists, and includes severally highly important pictures by distinguished masters. The public promenade rehearsals, by the Germania Orchestra, will be resumed in connection with the exhibition on the opening day, the present being the seventh series of these attractive concerts. The Academy will, as heretofore, be open free to the public on Sundays on tickets obtained during the previous week.

Mr. Herman Simon met with rather a warm reception on his return from the country. Just as he was arranging his summer's work in his studio, the next suite of rooms took fire and were pretty much burned out. Fortunately the flames were extinguished promptly and the neighbors sustained no serious damage, but for a time, pictures were at a discount in that immediate vicinity. Mr. Simon had been studying and painting out-of-door pictures in Pike county, about the head waters of the Delaware, and also on the shores of Long Island Sound. He has found a deal of attractive material, and has brought home abundant evidences that his talent has not been bestowed in a napkin, while enjoying his summer vacation.

An exhibition of art needlework has been given during this week at 1106 Arch street. The collection has attracted attention in New York, and will be taken, we are told, to the Exposition at New Orleans. Many of them have been wrought with great pains and considerable skill. In certain cases where the work is slight, and where it avoids the critical objection that regard has not been had in the decorations to the nature of the material, or the use to which it is to be put, the effect is very pretty, and indicates the direction which ought to be given to efforts of this kind. There are some screens in which the treatment is pictured as far as it goes, but in which it has been allowed to stop at the stage where the picture is hinted at, rather than realized, which particularly fall within this description. But the obvious criticism on other objects in the collection is that they are attempts to make pictures—imitations of paintings—with the needle, and that this imitative effort, in place of the decorative skill shown by the Japanese, for instance, must needs be a failure.

THE November number of the *Magazine of Art* (London) closes the volume for the year. The frontispiece of the number is from Mr. F. A. Bridgeman's last *Salon* picture, "The Bath at Home, Cairo," accompanying an article on "The American Salon," by Mr. W. C. Brownell, who was until he left this country for Europe, the art critic of the *New York World*. This article is profusely illustrated. The "Portrait of a Lady," by Wyatt Eaton, is finely reproduced. Mr. Richard Heath continues his entertaining and amusing papers on "Head-gear in the Fifteenth Century," and in a very different style Mr. J. Penderel Brodhurst describes the delights of a day "By Stream and Chase." A page illustration is devoted to Glindonis' Prince Henry before Judge Gascoigne. Jane E. Harrison discusses Greek Art at Cambridge. A very interesting paper on "Early English Painters" is contributed by Edmund Ollier, and Eustace Balfour discusses "French Furniture." (New York: Cassell & Co.)



## DRIFT.

Many former families, says Mr. Lower, have inhabited the same district for two, three, four, or even five centuries. He gives one instance of a High Sheriff who selected all his javelin men from his own resident tenantry bearing the name of Botting. The Southdown shepherds have followed their special calling from generation to generation. The persistence of the same family names for a long series of years will arrest the attention of any observer who visits the churchyard of the village where he happens to be staying.—*The Nineteenth Century*.

On the western coast of England grows a sort of sea grass (*porphyra laciniata*) which is made into something like bread. In the main it is gathered by women; they then wash it and pluck all other plants carefully from it. After this it is boiled for some two hours; then the mass is cut in pieces with knives and kneaded into loaves. Oatmeal is then strewn over it to give it greater cohesion and a more inviting appearance, and then it is baked. It keeps in summer four days and in winter for eight. Many women on the coast of Devonshire earn their living by selling this bread, and most of it is sent to Swansea, where it is much liked by the poorer classes.

Lord Amphil was in the habit of keeping a daily journal of the Greville sort, in which he recorded his impressions of the personages with whom he came in contact, and his opinions on current events. His "Recollections" will form a most interesting and valuable contribution to the historical and social literature of the time, but I do not suppose that any of his papers are likely to see the light for the next ten or fifteen years. As a letter-writer Lord Amphil had very few superiors, and it is earnestly to be hoped that his representatives will be able to recover the bulk of his private correspondence, for it will be found that his sparkling letters were both entertaining and instructive in the highest degree, and they may preserve his name long after his career as a diplomatist (brilliant though it was) has been forgotten.—*London Truth*.

On last Saturday a young lady, apparently about 18 years of age, got off the south-bound passenger train and made her way to the Prescott House. She inquired at a drug store for chloroform. She could not get the soothing drug, and she repaired again to her room, where she soon commenced yelling and shrieking like one mad. The physician was not long in ascertaining the fact that the unfortunate woman was an habitual chloroform inhaler. The doctor placed her under the influence of the drug, and she rested comparatively quiet until the next morning, when she again commenced raving. The unfortunate woman was provided with a bottle of the drug she loved so well and put aboard of the passenger train going south.—*Prescott (Kansas) Eagle*.

There's a new Denomination with no manner of affinity  
To any but the Agnostical or Nothingarian creed.  
'Tis dogmatic altogether, but so counter to divinity  
That they name it the Religion of Humanity, indeed.  
Then 'tis Positivism styled, too—but that term requires apology;  
Since, for all its Positivity, Negation in its base,  
As it teaches its believers systematic atheology,  
With the Universal Brotherhood of all the Human Race.  
It acknowledges a Something which is Unknown and Unknowable,  
At the same time the All Being and the Ultimate Reality,  
But, being quite cocksure that no such Entity is shovable,  
It repudiates all opinion as to Supernaturality.

But here, upon this bank and shoal of Time, as Macbeth phrases it,  
It stands and jumps the question which Macbeth was game to jump,  
Thereupon refusing argument, with any one who raises it  
In pamphlet, or in pulpit, or on platform, or on stump.

You can scarcely pronounce it Heterodoxy; that would be erroneous.  
And if you want an epithet whereby this craze to call,  
That of Paradox apter were, perhaps, and more idiomatic;  
For that all the doxy in it is apparently at all.  
—*From Punch*.

The astronomers at the Greenwich observatory have been making calculations as to the pace of the star Arcturus in his progress toward the earth. They find, as the result of twenty-one observations, that this beautiful, scintillating star is coming for us at the rate of fifty miles and seventy-eight one-hundredths per second. This amounts to about 3000 miles a minute, 180,000 miles an hour, or 4,300,000 miles a day. If Arcturus makes a straight shot we will probably be knocked into smithereens, but not for 93,000 years yet.—*London Truth*.

The people in Egypt who have obtained awards for property destroyed during the Alexandria fire are exceedingly indignant at not being paid. Three-quarters of these "victims" are swindlers, who have managed to get an award for a sum far in excess of the value of what they have lost. But where is the money to come from? This Levantine tag-rag cannot really imagine that the British taxpayer is going to pay them. Egypt cannot unless the interest on the debt be reduced. They are in the position of people who have obtained excessive damages against a bankrupt. Our best plan is to leave all Egyptian creditors to stew in their own juice. We are pledged to effect a reduction in taxation, and to suppose that interest on indebtedness can be paid and all administrative requirements ignored is tantamount to saying that a railway can earn a dividend by carrying passengers without buying coal for its engines. If so long as we are there we make administration the first charge and only give creditors what remains after this charge has been met, we shall soon have creditors urging the French Government to come to some permanent arrangement with us, for half a loaf is better than no loaf. As for the French Government supposing that we are going to flog out of the fellahs enough money to satisfy the greed of their clients, the cosmopolitan usurers, this is of course out of the question; we are not Shylock's taskmasters.—*London Truth*.

The *Times*, of India, says: A good deal of ingenuity is displayed by opium smugglers in the central provinces in running their contraband goods. In one case which came before the authorities last year, two and a half maunds of foreign opium were discovered stowed away in the saddles of two camels, and in another case five and a half maunds of the same material were found packed in vessels supposed to be full of oil. On examination of these vessels it was discovered that a tube running down the centre of each was filled with oil, the remaining portions of the vessel being packed with opium. In both these cases the opium had been brought from Holkar's territory, and the smugglers were caught at Nimar whilst attempting to run it into the Bombay presidency. Despite the successful detection of the offenders in these instances it is daily becoming a matter of great difficulty to detect opium smuggling. The well-to-do importers of contraband opium rarely attempt to run the drug in

person. They generally employ poor agents, such as grass and wood cutters, who are not often suspected, and to whom a period of imprisonment does not much matter, their employer in the meantime helping their families.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

## HOW MANY WIVES?

*The News.*

The Edmunds Registration Act ironclad oath that the voter is not a polygamist has kept 1200 Mormon voters from the polls and turned a number of much-married Mormons out of office. Alexander Ramsay, of Minnesota, one of the Utah Commission, thinks this all that can be accomplished toward the solution of the Mormon problem under the act.

The people think otherwise, and with a few notable exceptions believe that one wife is enough for any reasonable man to be blessed with at one time in this country. They believe Mormonism to be a cancer in the body politic to be excised—a national disgrace they are determined to see suppressed.

ITALIAN OPERA,  
*The N. Y. Times.*

Italian singers in Italian opera have been sufficiently rare in this country of late years to make the successful appearance of an unpretentious company in New York an event worthy of note. This company is without a star and the probability is that none of its members would take rank with the great singers we have heard here in the past few seasons. It is such a company as we used to have before the days of Mapleson and Abbey or we should expect to here now in Italy—a well organized and generally capable company such as people with some musical cultivation can listen to with pleasure, while those who judge of music only by the celebrity of the singer or the high price of seats might not be satisfied. These people were singing in Mexico and afterwards went to San Francisco, where they made such an impression that it was thought worth while to bring them East. If their season in New York prove as successful as the opening performance of "Aida" seems to have promised it will be an instructive proof that it is possible to have Italian opera without a big opera house and a celebrated manager.

## SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

*The N. Y. Herald.*

Queen Victoria's speech will cause a hub-bub among the Tories. It gives promise of redistribution. Thus the scheme of compromise has failed. There will be a breathing space to discuss the Egyptians and the Boers. Then the work of reform will begin. As a sop to the Irish, Mr. Trevelyan has been thrown overboard. Mr. Gladstone seeks Parnellite support; and no matter how many adherents he sacrifices we doubt very much if he will get it. So the triangular duel will be fought on the old lines, and it promises to be a duel to the death.

## NEW GUINEA.

*The N. Y. Tribune.*

The annexation of New Guinea, or Papua, to the British Empire is now an accomplished fact. A Protectorate was proclaimed yesterday from a man-of-war in Orangerie Bay over the southeast coast. It is only a matter of time, of course, and a short time, too, before the British Colonial rule will spread over the entire island. Thus by simple declaration Great Britain adds about 275,000 square miles to her territory, or a tract of land as large as Texas. New Guinea disputes with Borneo the claim to the second place among the big islands of the world.

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

*The N. Y. Tribune.*

A dispatch from Mississippi says: "The more intelligent Democrats have given up all hope of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and are directing all their energies to send up a solid Democratic Congressional delegation in order to control the next House of Representatives." This practical shrewdness shown by the men of the South ought to warn the Republicans in Northern States of the necessity of giving more attention than they have done thus far to their Congressional districts. It would not be good sense to elect a Republican President and at the same time to choose a Democratic Congress to embarrass him.

## THE WORLD'S TELEGRAPHS.

*New York Star.*

A London scientific journal gives some interesting statistics of the telegraph system of the world.

The number of American telegraph offices in 1882 was 12,917, and the number of messages forwarded during the year was 40,581,177. The number of telegraph offices in Great Britain and Ireland in 1882 was 5747, the number of telegrams forwarded being 32,965,029. Germany had 10,803 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 18,362,173. France had 6319 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 26,280,124. Russia had 2819 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 9,800,201. Belgium had 835 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 4,066,848. Spain had 647 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 2,830,186. British India had 1025 offices, the number of telegrams forwarded being 2,032,603. Switzerland had 1160 offices, Italy 2590, and Austria 2696. The number of telegrams forwarded in these three last-mentioned countries was 3,046,182, 7,026,287 and 6,626,203 respectively.

#### RAILWAY LEASES, *The Philadelphia Times*

Judge Sawyer, of the United States District Court of Oregon, has rendered an important decision affecting railway leases. The Oregon Navigation Company, under Mr. Villard's management, had leased the line of the Oregon Railway

Company, and Mr. J. B. Montgomery, well known in this State, was largely interested as a stockholder of the leased line and also as the representative of heavy holders in Scotland and Ireland. The downfall of Villard resulted in an effort to annul the lease, and the contest involved not only large immediate interests, but largely affected the integrity of our laws in protecting foreign investments. Judge Sawyer held that the lease could not be annulled, and directed its enforcement, thereby maintaining the integrity of contracts deliberately made between competent parties.

#### DEMOCRATIC GERRYMANDERING.

*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

The fact has frequently been mentioned in the *Ledger* that gerrymandering schemes are as likely as not to defeat themselves, and Ohio furnishes a fresh and noteworthy example of this kind. The State has been districted in the interest first of one party and then of the other three times within ten years by Republicans and Democrats. When the Democrats rather unexpectedly regained power last year, they proceeded to divide the State into Congressional districts that should make thirteen "sure" districts for themselves, leaving eight more or less uncertain districts

for their opponents. This was manifestly unfair division, but the voters appear to have corrected it. At the recent election it is reported that ten Democrats and ten Republicans were elected to Congress, leaving one district in doubt. That is just about the proper division to be made between the two parties, if the results of recent elections are to be taken as showing the political sentiment of the State. Mr. Frank Hurd, who was given a district made as sure as possible since it had several thousand majority two years ago, found that it was made more than doubtful after he had run a Free Trade campaign in opposition to the platforms of both parties. Honesty is the best policy in districting a State as in other things.

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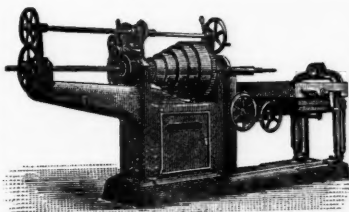
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Three-fourths of our Ready-Made Clothing would easily pass for custom work. It is our constant aim to keep off of the beaten tracks. Of Ready Made Clothing we do not make a hundred coats each two alike as two pins, but make a very few of each, and as different as possible within the lines of good taste. Particular people do not like to be dressed like their neighbors.

We cater to particular people, and invite the trade of particular people, the more particular they are the more certainly we feel of our ability to serve them.

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THE PROVIDENT  
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OF PHILADELPHIA.

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CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.  
ASSETS, \$14,533,444.83.

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Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

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Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30, 11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.56 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

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Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.

Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

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